DUTIES OF THE FREEDMEN.

AN ADDRESS BY PROP. JOHN M. LANGSTON TEACHINGS OF THE AMERICAN FATHERS.

EMANCIPATION AND ENFRANCHISEMENT

THE W'ARK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Colo red Americans Should Support the Republican Party as the Friend of Equal Rights, Free Schools in the Brondest Educational Sense, the Creator of a Sound Currency and the Defender of the National Honor.

We present below the full text of the elaborate

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens of Ohio Without preliminary remark I enter at once upon the performance of that duty which your gind invitation to address you on this occasion you are entering upon an important political ampaign, connected with which the most interthat he can cast his vote intelligently as well as

party found the South practically in rebellion against the National authority, claiming that States in which it existed by municipal regulation, States in which it existed by municipal regulation, but to be extended contrary to law, and even at the endangerment and hazard of American liberty itself, into free territory.

The slave oligarchy demanded, insisted, that this all be done, and that, too, after concession had been made even to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the passage of the fugitive slave law of 1850, and the decision of the Bredd, Scott case, in which Chief Justice Taney went so far as to hold ear matter of law that the African race.

case, in which Chief Justice Taney went so far as to hold as a matter of law that the African race, "whether emancipated or not, had no rights or privileges but such as those who held the power and government might choose to grant:" and, in a social and political point of view, "no rights white men were bound to respect."

Concessions of such character, so fundamental and racket, ourset, own tasking of the exactions. even of the slave power, since its exactions in fact could be supported by no sanction in the history, law or usage of the country, but were in conflict with the genius and organic law of the Republic, the teachings of the fathers and found-ers of it, slave-holding and non-slaveholding.

JEPPERSON TAUGHT: "The hour of emancipation is advancing in the merch of time. This enterprise is for the young-for those who can follow it up and bear it through to its consummation. It shall have my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an eld man. What exercations should the statesman be leaded with, who, permitting one half of the citisens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms the one into despots and the other into enemies, destroying the morals of one part and the amor

then that there much be properly in mast. "And he cald," I depot to the word slave appearing in the Concetitation, which, I trust, is to be the clienter of reaction to unborn millions; nor would I willingly perpetuate the memory of the fact that slavery keep related in one dudnity. It is a great evil, and, under the providence of the d., I look lowered to rome chappe of amanopation which shall free us from it. Do not, therefore, let us appear as if we regarded it perpetual by using in our free timent of liberty."

In dwelling upon the question of shellshing the slave trade, he said: "The distates of humality, the principles of the people, the national safety and happiness, and prodent policy require it of us. It is to be noped that by expressing a national disapprobation of the trade we may destroy tand awe our country from reproaches and our posterity from the imbedlity ever attendant on a country filled with slaves."

it and save our country from represents and our posterity from the imbedility syst attendant on a country filled with slaves."

THE CONCESSIONS NAMED,
however, seemed only to make the slave power more audacious in its exactions till the Union itself was to be dissolved, and the perpetuity of free institutions endangered, if full and entire concessions of its demands was not made. Oppsition thereto, as indicated in the election of Abraham Lincoln, furnished the occasion for demonstration of hostile feelings, attitude and acts on its part, and in less than sixty days after his inauguration as President of the United States the guns of the rebellion were discharged upon Sumter. Brought into power under such circumstances, the first imperative daty of the Republican party was the protection of the Union, threatened and assaulted; the maintenance of the Pederal Government, whose authority and power were defied; the salvation of American liberty itself, sinking, well nigh lost through the lossidious and malignant attacks of those who tarried, not even at its overthrow, to accomplish their nefarious designs.

At large expenditure of treasure, the heaviest sacrifice of life, through courage, wisdom and skill unmatched in the annals of national condeavor, the Repubblican party performed this duty in the most triumphant manner. Indeed, not excepting that which records our Revolutionary triumphs, the most interesting and brilliant chapter of our national fistory is that which chronicles the devotion, the loyalty, the heroism, the sacrifuces and the deeds of the Union forces in the fearful and bloody struggle to save the Union, the National Government and our free institutions.

IN THIS STRUGGLE THE AMERICAN SLAVE, through the agency of the party, was emandiputed, and his emancipation was through its

In and bloody strangle to save the Union, the National Government and our free institutions.

In This STREGOLE THE AMERICAN SLAVE, through the agency of the party, was emancipated, and his emancipation was through its agency guaranteed by constitutional regulation. Subsequently by the same agency and method the ex-siave was made a clittern, given the suffrage and became eligible to official position.

Whether a military necessity brought him enfranchisement, it is not necessary to our present purpose to consider. It answers to know that it was through the action of the Republican party that be was made free, whatever the motive moving to this action; and through its action he was invested with those rights, privileges and immunities which distinguish American citizenship. Whether prompted by military or political necesity, the action of the party is some the less wise, nor its results the less acceptable.

This action sings the colored American into peculiar relations with and obligations to the Republican party, and these relations and obligations are made the more continuous and binding by the fact that the Republican party protects him in the possession of the liberties and rights which it has conferred.

At the first view it would seem that gratitude alone might hold the emancipated and enfranchised class to perpetual support of the party which his done such great things for it. Such considerations, however, may not determine one's duty in this regard. They will, and very justly may, influence the class benefited, and, all other things being cand, as between parties, might very properly control its action. Gratitude is always estoomed an individual virtue. Why not approve commend and andire in classes, even mations? So we do. To be governed by mere gratitude, however, in determining on's political course of action might prove pernicious. In times of high political excitament, when reforms of financial, industrial or other character are demanded, should a large class of the people, influenced by such feeling

of Brutus to Cassius, when in the play he is made
to say:

"What is lightat you would impart to me?

If it be ought to the general good,
Set honor in one eye and death i' the other,
And I will look on both indifferently.
For so let the goods speed me, as I love
The name of honor more than I fear death." LET SUCH BE THE PATRIOTIC DEVO

no devotion to party, however induced, disturbthis higher and nobler devotion!
But while the colored American cultivates
natural and proper gratitude towards the Rapablican perty, he is held to loyalty and allegiance
thereto by other and more mighty considerations
of the general good. Were he convinced that his
own weal were promoted by its agency, mainly or
solely, while the general advancement of his fellow oftisens was not suntained and subserved, or
that this general advancement through its agency
was hindered and coloreded, he would not, it is to
be hoped, through selfish motives and in peril of
of the common good, give it his suffrage and support.

be hoped, through selfish motives and in peril of of the common good, give it his suffrage and support.

In the interest of our common country, to maintain the authority and power of our common fovernment, the 'colored' American supports, by induced and the National Republican party; and these general considerations have, as they ought, greater weight with him—tend more largely to determine his political relations and conduct than any other.

Of course, in reaching such determination and pursuing the line of conduct indicated, he is not unmindful of his own interests, the best and surest method of securing and supporting them. His interests, however, are not considered and treated by him as differing in any important some from those of his fellow-citizens generally. They do not, in his estimation, therefore, require any special political organization for their peculiar support.

His liberty is maintained by those usual methods adopted to sustain the liberty of the people generally. His rights are so identical with those of others, and so onlirely inseparable, in legal definition and safeguard, that in general with those of others, and so onlirely inseparable, in legal definition and safeguard, that in general status anterior to his emancipation, when used free, and admitted to the body-politic, he lost any peculiar identity he possessed, by reason of race or the institution by which he was ensiaved, and became an American citizen—invested with all these rights, privileges, immunities and powers, and held to the performance of all those duties pertaining to and distinguishing such citizenship.

HIS PORMER CONDITION OF SERVITUEE,

HIS PORMER CONDITION OF SERVITUDE,

ARRAHAM LINCOLN,

the first Chief Magistrate called to administer the Government upon its vote, will always be remembered, his named cherished with fondness and veneration, as the emancipator of our construction, the marryr, whose sacred blood saved American liberty itself. While those who composed his cabluet, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Bates and their associates, distinguished for the largest professional and general accomplishments, will be chiefly remembered in the ages to come as the counselors of this prince and savior of the nation.

The second Chief Magistrate placed in power by this party, at present the incumbent of the chair of State, passing from military to civil life—from the command of the matchiess army whose solemn but gallant match against the cohorts of the rebellion was felt wherever civilization is known—has displayed no less courage, skill and prudence in the management of the Government than in the conduct of the army. In the field his behavior challenged and won the administration of his countrymen and mankind. His success in the administration of the Government, the glory which he has achieved as a judicious said wise Executive, may not transcend, but they are certainly not less beautiful and ensuring than the success and glory which distinguish him as a great inilitiary chiefalm.

WARMINGTON, LINCOLN AND GRANT

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

great inititary chieftain.

Washington, Lincoln and Guart

are asseciated in the American mind by no accident or unantural and arbitrary principle. Their names are those which reflect and mirror more panding then any others our mational life and characterizations and could be embrose their characterization the qualities which compose their characterization in the qualities which cathodox, without astificances, their names are written in the tempose before the proofs, their names are written in the tempose before the proofs, their names are written in the tempose before the proofs, their names are written in the tempose before the served of famin, and alters is as after and affected the party which shall know no college.

Full the party which shall know no college.

It is and sideled department of the Covernment. So that during the past fourteen years, while our national trial has been sever—almost beyond parallel in any nation's history—our national judiciary, the conduct of our internal and international stairs, have been characterized by wisdom and moderation.

It is such axhibition of forecast and efficiency on the part of the Happblican party, displayed in the interests of all classes and all sections of the country, which leads the colored American to achieve so unyieldingly to it, because its policy, as the conceives, is the one, and the only one, which, legitimately put in practice, will conserve the acceptance of the past, or show to announce its acceptance of the past, or show to announce its acceptance of the past, or show to announce its acceptance of the past, or show to announce its acceptance of the past, or show to announce the acceptance of the mean and the relations which have to do with his own condition, or which concerned there which provides the reference to are colored WARRINGTON, LINCOLN AND GRANT

gent and considerace person, increased in his welfare, his wise use of the ballot, can do otherwise than commend the colored American for roting the Republican ticket.

His duty as to the election soon to occur in your State must be apparent; and here, on this occasion, I can do little more than express his approval of the platform and nominations made by your State Republican party.

The candidates of the party being men of integrity and capability, especially Governor Hayes, in past administration of the Government having shown himself efficient and reliable, and in his elections demonstrated his great popularity; and with a declaration of sentiments comprehensive and clear, commanding his assent and approval, his course as a Republican is plain, and will be pursued by him with intelligence and cheerfulness.

enunciates certain principles which particularly commond themselves to his judgment. Among them may be specially mentioned and emphasized the following:

"The States are one as a nation, and all citizens are equal under the laws and entitled to their full-est protection."

The doctrine herein embodied is that upon which the rebellion was opposed, and in the light of it the action of the Republican party with regard thereto must ever stand in history supported and defended. Separate and independent for special purposes of local and municipal significance, the States of our Union, immense in resourcer, abundant in natural and artificial wealth, diversified and strong in population, intellectual and moral power, educational and Christian Institutions, constitute a matchless nation; one, in its organic law, the palladium and shield of our freedom, one in its logity destiny of glory, transcending that of all the nations of the past, however grand their achievements in arms or arts.

In the next place he accepts as sound the doctrine that "that policy of finance should be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary shock to besiness or trade, will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar." This sentiment commands our assent, for we believe that business and trade in their delicate relations with currency esmod be wisely adjusted or improved by any system of inflation or forced and unnatural contours as rrangement. What we need is a general revival of business, the infusion of new life and vigor into trade, the wise recognition and application of the old principles of comony implied in demand and apply, and, in due time and through natural business methods, with confidence restored—trade the meanwhile improving throughout its ten thousand departments. of economy implied in demand and supply, and, in due time and through natural business methods, with confidence restored—trade the meanwhile improving throughout its ten thousand departments—money, siready abundant, will be freely circulated and reach standard value and purchasing capacity. But these ends can be accomplished only by a gradual and easy contraction of our paper currency replaced by coin. This requires judicious and economical management of our domesticand national affairs.

Again: "We stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund." In our opinion the free common schools supported by public tax, where the poccess and richest child of the State can find the instruction indispensable to success in ordinary life and the discharge of the political duty imposed by American citizenship, without money and without price even, is an insti-

tution of such necessity and value that we record with gladness our approbation of this doctrine. THE COMMON SCHOOL

with gladness our approbation of this doctrins.

THE COMMON SCHOOL,
with its doors wide open to all, to which all are
invited and welcomed, is indeed the nursery of
freedom, virtue and intalligence. Others, more
advanced in learning, the possessors of larger advantages of wealth and culture, may discoversemall appreciation of our system of free schools.
The voter of a frience and secont, however, holds the
common school of inestimable value to him and
his children, and as he grows in knawledge and a
clearer and fuller conception of its worth, he will
be but the more thoroughly sonfirmed in his present conviction.

He indorses with his whole soul, prompted by
his native democratic instincts, sustained by a
well considered judgment, formed in view of his
conception of the filmass of things and his knowledge of the experience of other nations, the sentiment that "under our republican system of government there should be no connection, direct or
indirect, between Church and State, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any particular sect." All inflow of Church and State, however constituted or in whatever manner supported,
is anti. American, adverse in principle and gractice to our Government, and not to be tolerated in
any sense or degree. An Independent Church in
an independent country, fostered in nowise by the
Government, but sustained by its membership
through individual and voluniary contributions,
cherishing Christian faith and inculcating cound
morality, may prove, nay, mustiprove, a power of
incalculable good to the community. In the satablishment and support of such Church in
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morality, may prove, nay, mustiprove, a power of
incalculable good to the community. In the satablishment and support of such Church any
class of our countrymon, whatever their coclesiastical manner are relati

THE LOYAL HEART OF OUR FELLOW-CITIENS.

The demand that "the public domain shall be scrupulously reserved for occupancy by actual settlers" finds a deep and intelligent appreciation in the judgment of the landlessecolored voter, who long since, through a sad experience and a profitable observation, has concluded that land is the chief desideration of those who, beginning life in poverty, after centuries of slavery are determined to cultivate such things as distinguished, well-ordered, civilized existence. He regards land as the lasting foundation on which he may build, as that without which no people can rise rapidly or firmly in fortune and name. Land is the basis of individual and national weakh, and largely individual so draw and the case continued of the Government; and let there be no disposal of such lands to the inconvenience and injury of such actual settler. One cannot but hope that the landless of all classes will soon come to value slightly the offer of land by the Government, and our overcrowded cities be relieved by large numbers who may seek a competent living, it may be a fortune upon the lands thus offered.

In thus referring particularly to six specific THE LOYAL BRART OF OUR PELLOW-CITIZENS. Government, and our overcrowed chies he relieved by large numbers who may seek a competent living, it may be a fortune upon the lands
thus offered.

In thus referring particularly to six specific
points in the declaration of sentiments, as announced by the late State Republican convention, it is not to be understood that the declaration is not indorsed in its entirety; and I would
dwell at length, and with particularity, upon
each distinct point contained therein, and with
greater fullness of discussion, were it not that I
weary your patience. In too much haste and imperfection of comment, I have referred to the
sentiments samed; and yet I would not close this
part of my address without special allusion to
the closing paragraph of the declaration, in
which these terse and truthful words are found.

"The distinguished success of his administration, which, to the fame of the patriot and soldier, has added that of the capable and judicious
statesman, entitles President Grant to the gratitude of his countrymen."

No distinct of our country expresses this gratiinde with greater cheerfulness or more astisfaction than the colored American, who recognizes
the President as his benefactor in a special and
large sense, while none will hold his name in
more tender remembrance.

It will be perceived, from what I have already
said, that I hold that

COMBINERATIONS OF THE COMBON 600D,

CONSIDERATIONS OF THE COMMON GOOD, maintained through its agency, which bind the white voter to the Heydblican party, or lead him to change his party relations and do-bapeate with another, to, and should, in the main, determine the conjunct of the colored voter. Should the

BUT WHAT OF "THE NEW DEPARTURE?" For since the 6th of last month, when Frederick Douglass and myself addressed a meeting of our colored fellow-citizons at Hilledale, near Washington city, descanting upon the conduct of certain individuals and associations, advising the people with regard thereto, and when a new declaration of independence was submitted and adopted, we have read much in certain political journals and heard divers expressions which indicate that some of our friends feel that there is to be a general exodus of the colored people. North and South, from the Republican party; and besides, within a very few days we have had sent to many of us an elaborate and lengthy document. "On the future of the colored man in the South, written by ex-Governor Scott, of South Carolina, formerly a resident of Ohlo, in which we are advised in a sort of fraternal, yet more of a patronizing, spirit of our political duty and danger. The words of this ex-Governor, formerly an ardent Republican, have to us a strange sound. It is not the clear, inspiring voice of disinterestedness, the assuring utcerance of judicious statesmanship, the bugle blast of that leadership which commands and controls the hearts and judgments of the people.

bugle blast of that leadership which commands and controls the hearts and judgments of the people.

His words are rather those of disappointed and despairing ambition, bewalling a fruitless political past, in anxious longing for a future more propitious. The ex-Governor advises as follows: With the past and the present, as I have presented them before you, what is the duty of the colored people of the South in the future? I would say, in answer, that whatever is to your interest is unquestionably your duty. The question, therefore, is what is your interest? I hold that your true interest is to stand aloof from all political parties. You have little to hope or expect from a union with any political party, any further than its own interest can be subserved by affiliating with you. With this uncertainty as to their support of your interest and the absolute certainty of the opposition of every politician who believes that he can succeed in his political ambition without your aid, and that he can make more by opposing than by supporting you, my advice to you is, to maintain an independent position. If you quietly stand by and see those combinations made

BY WHICH YOU ARE TO BE SOLD OUT,

than by supporting you, my advice to you is, to maintain an independent position. If you quietly stand by and see those combinations made

BY WHICH YOU ARE TO BE SOLD OUT,
you will make a fatal mistake. If you are to become the subject of barter among political parties my advice to you is to become a party to the sale yourselves. You can make better terms with your lormer measters than can the old-time abolitionists, for if they make the sale you gain nothing by it in the way of political power, but if you yourselves enter into a combination you can reasonably hope to secure some share of political power and influence for yourselves and your posterity. Do not the yourselves to say party which will be certain to excrince you whenever it has accomplished its own purpose; but say to all parties in the future that you will support men instead of parties—that you will support and in whose guarantee you can put the greatest trust for the protection of your rights as American citizens. This course will cause men of all parties to seek your support and inductors. They will meet your people with a feeling of liberality, and will concede to you such a representation as will be compatible with good government.

"I advice this policy, because I believe that it is for your best interests, and also for the best interests of the country. If you pursue a different course, if you units your political fortunes with any party, and that party is defeated, you can have no reason to hope that the party which you oppose will concede anything on the high moral ground of justice to your race. Recent event make it highly probable that great changes are likely soon to occur, not only in the administration of the National Government.

Governor Scott may be assured—first, th

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE: FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE DELUCE.

DAMAGES TO THE CROPS IN OHIO.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN BIVERS Rain Ceased to Fall and Waters Receding.

More Alleged Frauds in New Orleas Political Affairs in the Indian Territory-No Strange Tribes Wanted way Accident-Further Returns of the Kentucky

THE DELUGE.

Election - McCreary

Elected by 30,000-

The Damages to the Crops. Naw York, Aug. 4.—A Columbus (Oblo) dis-patch of the 3d says: The great rains have, not entirely ceased, though from such facts as are at-tainable here the height of the floods has been reached, and the waters will probably now slowly settle. Their falling, however, does not stay the damage to farmers' products, and only immediate and continuous sunshine would repair losses. Continuous rainy weather and not flooding, which is the result of the unprecedented fall of is considered to have been limited to hay, wheat,

extend over the country drained by the tributaries of the Ohio, falling heaviest perhaps in Ohio and the valley of the Wabash, in Illinois. In the northern half of Ohio the weather has been very wet for two or three weeks, and some damage has been sustained by the wheat, which has spronted or grown in many instances where farmers were not firtunate enough to be through harvesting. A very good yield of hay was secured before it was injured much by the rain. From the middle, west and east line of the State south to the Ohio river there has searcely been a good harvest day in two months, and recently none at all. All the grain that has yet matured has been covered with water and some sheaves swept away by floods, but this has already become worthless. Oats on up isrd will, if cood weather should very soon return, be saved to a considerable extent, though the cost of harvesting would be much increased. extend over the country drained by the tributaries

the cost of harvesting would be much increased.

THE CORN CROF.

Thus far but little corn has been absolutely destroyed, though much has been more or less injured. Corn is the great staple of most of the inundated counties, and millions of acres now stand under water. On Miami river bottom the water is sometimes up to the tassels of immense fields of corn. The rains have well nigh produced a great calamity, but if reasonably dry weather should now be enjoyed the great staple would not be much burt, and people would be left well able to sustain their own losses, except in individual cases. If rainy weather continues but a little while longer, however, corn, too, will be destroyed, and several million inhabitants of the most fertile part of the continent will be left without means of securing sufficient food for winter.

CREVASSE IN THE MISSISSIFPI. CREVASSE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

CREVASSE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

MENTHIS, Aug. 4.—The latest reports from the river below here state that Apperson's plantation of nine hundred acres, at Fort Perry, opposite Friar's point, is submerged. A crevasse has been made at Desoto front, twenty-seven miles below here on the Mississippi side, but the planters are endeavoring to stop it. The planters are all at work strengthening the levees. Water is pouring through Old Town crevases. The stench from the submerged cornfields is said to be terrible, owing to the corn souring.

MISSISSIPPI STILL BISING Mississippi sylla maino.

Minmynia, August 4.—The river at this point is rising steadily, having risen an inch and a half since the last report, and is now within four-teen inches of the danger line, which covers the country westward to Madison, Ark., a distance of torty miles. The feeling to high among those interested is more hopeful in consequence of decline at St. Louis, but reports from Unio cause gloomy forebodings.

will be reached some time to-morrow.

THE WARRAH FALLING.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Terre
Haute rays: The Wabash river is steadily falling. The railways have begun transferring parsengers and mails, and can get through to-morrow. At Seymour the Ohio and Mississippi
bridge is gone, and several wash-outs on the
read bestdes. This city appeared to be the centre
of the storm, extending about one hundred miles
in each direction. The total damage to railroads,
crops and private property in this Uongressional
district is estimated at \$10,000,000.

crops and private property in this Congressional district is estimated as £0,000,000.

LOSS OF A MILLION AND A QUARTER.

CINCIBNATI, Aug. 4.—A special correspondent of the Commercial, who is examining the effects of the flood in Southern Ohio, reports to-night having traveled from Portsmeth up the Soloto valley as far as Piketon, finding a continued scene of desolation all over the entire route. Soloto river is still rising, and over the entire valley is a depth of water rauging from five to twenty feet by actual measurement. He reports 3,000 acros of corn gone, causing entire loss to the owners. The crop promised an average yield of sixty bushels to the acre. This loss occurs in a territory only sixteen miles long, and lying in Soloto county.

These figures will probably be increased by the entire destruction of the wheat crop and most of the hay. Is the Northwest, from the Seloto line, the devastation continues probably all the way to Columbus. Residents of the valley for fifty years say that no similar destruction of the crope by overflow has ever occurred before. The river has been higher, but not at this season of the year. The loss in this valley alone is estimated at over a half million delizar.

Speech by Col. Boudinet-Resolutions Adopted. Speech by Col. Boudinet—Resolutions Adopted.
CADDO, I. T., August 4.—By invitation of a
large number of people of the Choctaw nation
Col. Boudinot addressee a large audience at Caddo
to-day on the subject of political and property
rights. His speech was one of the most impressive and eloquent he ever made. At the close of
the meeting the following resolutions embodying
the views discussed by Col. Boudinot were
adouted:

tablished in Indian Territory, with such jurisdic-tions as authorized by the treaties of 1886. 2. That we recognize the grand council, which meets yearly at Okmulgea Creek station, as the 2. That we recognize the grand council, which meets yearly at Okmulgea Creek station, as the legislative body for the Territory, as contemplated by the treaties of 1856, and that its powers should be enlarged in the manner provided by treaties, and that we commend that the superintendent of Indian affairs should select a point on the railroad as a more convenient place for holding its sessions hereafter.

3. That as the treaties provide for a Delegate to Congress, we arge such legislation by Congress as will enable Indians to elect such Delegate whereaver they feel disposed to do so.

4. That the interests of all citisens of the Nation are the same, and we characterize the attempt of any persons to array the full-bloods against the mixed-bloods and white citisens of the Nation as contemptible, damaging and deserving of the opposition of all true friends of the Indians.

5. That any legislation by Congress with reference to this Territory should provide for a prompt and equitable settlement of all just claims and demands which each or any of the different tribes to be effected by such legislation may have against the United States.

6. That we protest against the settlement of any other Indians not belonging to tribes already legally resident within the Hmits of this Territory without first obtaining the consent of the people among whom they are to be located.

Woodruff's Defaleation.

SAY FRANCISCO, August 4.—The investigation of the Central Pacific railroad authorities into the defaleation of Woodruff, alias Moler, has been completed. The amount of the deficiency is about one million dollars. The company has succeeded in repairing the loss on account of the increase in value of Woodruff's investments, which kept pace with his high living. He has not been delivered to the legal authorities, and it is believed he went to China in the last steamer. An officer of the company admitted that the had been released on parole, not to quit this jurisdiction until he received permission from the railroad authorities.

Direct Cable Not Parted.

Direct Cable Not Parted.

New York, August & — Captain Dunkerton, of the ship Ellen Everett, which arrived Tuesday from Yarmouth, N. S., reports that on July II, in latitude *48, lengitude *48.18, the officers of the Faraday boarded his vessel and informed him that they picked up the defective part of the cable about four miles from that point a few days previous, and had set a number of buoys. On account of a boisterous sea they were compalied to drop the cable again. Some defect elisis in the cable, and it has not parted, as reported.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The crew of the ship Sun-beam, which sailed from Plymouth August 2 for the United States, discovered that she was un-seaworthy and relused to proceed. An examina-tion of the vessel has justified this refugal.

The Bases at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—This is the last day of the first meeting. The track is heavy. THE PIRST RACE

was the Saratoga stakes for two-year olds, \$100 entrance, h. f., with \$1,000 added; the second horse to receive \$200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. The winner was P. Lorillard's Parolle Belmont's Adelaide second, Belmont's Sultans third. Time, 1:1834. The race was closely tested by Parole, Sultana, and McDaniel's bro

was the sequel stakes for three-year olds; \$50 er trance, p. p., with \$700 added; second horse to save his stake; two miles. Four started out of twenty-four entries. Viator was the favorite in the pools, and General second choice. Viator led from the start, and won by a length and a half; General Harney second, Vagabond third; McDaniel's Paul Pry fourth. Time, 8-38/4. THIRD AND LAST MACE

THIRD AND LAST MACE
Was for a purse of \$1.000, of which \$'00, with the
entrance money, to second horse, three miles. It
had three staters—Puryear & Uo.'s Entherford,
McDaniel's Madge and Little's Wild Idle. Rutherford was the favorite. Madge led for the first
two miles, when Rutherford went to the front
and won easily, beating Wild Idle, who was second by two lengths, Madge coming in twenty
lengths behind. Time, 5:38.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR REGATTA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—The interdational smatter regatts will be held on Lake Saratoga, under the surpices of the Saratoga Rowing Association, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 24, 25 and 26.

BUFFALO BACES AGAIN POSTPONED. BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—It has been decided to fur-ber postpone the races till to-morrow. Rain con-inued all night, and the track is very heavy. It has now cleared and the prospects for to-morrow

BOSTON, Aug. 4—A single scull race of two miles for \$0,000 a side and the championship of New England, between John H. Landers, of Salem, and Fred R. Plaisted, of Boston, the present champion, took place this afternoon on the Charles fiver. Landers won easily in fourteen minutes and fifty seconds.

minutes and fifty seconds.

RACES AT FOOGHERPSIE.

POUGHERPSIE, August 4.—The first summer meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association opened here to-day with a large attendance. The firstrace was for a purse of \$2,500, for horses that had never beaten 2.38, and was divided into two classes—A and B—owing to the large number of entries. St. Julien won in class A, Great Eastern second and Dan Bryant third—time 2:30, 2:30, 2:20,4, 2:20,4. Great Eastern took the first heat. Preston won in class B, Proctor second, Amelia D, third—time 2:32, 2:32, 2:38,4. The 2:24 race was next called, and after three heats had been trotted the race was postponed till to-morrow. Olementine won the second and third heats, and Joker the first—time 2:27,4, 2:24,4 and 2:28.

ENGLISH TULF.

LONDON, August 4.—In the Brighton races today the principal contest was for the Brighton
cup, and was won by Marie Stuart, Louise Vicporia second Kaiser third. Five ran. Betting at
the start was five to two against Marie Stuart
and Louise Victoria, eight to one against Kaiser. BASE BALL.

Boston, August 4.—Eleven innings played; ostons 4, Philadelphias 3. ABABAMA.

Majority for Calling a Constitutional Conven-MONTGOMERY, Aug. 4 .- Returns come in slowly but enough is known to render it reasonably cer-tain that the constitutional convention has been called by ten thousand majority. Datus E. Coon who issued an address to the people favoring Con-gressman White's force bill, received but seven votes in his own city, out of 2,000 polled, 1,800 of which were Republicans. Many leading Repub-licans supported the call, and several Republican counties have given their majorities for the con-

BLACK HILLS.

Gen. Creek's Suggestions. NRW York, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from the Black Hills country says Gen. Grook, in his order directing miners to leave by August 15, suggests that they assemble at a military post about to be established at Camp Harney, on French creek, on or before the 10th of August, and there had a marting and laborate states.

McGreary's Election Conceded by Over 50,000. Lournaville, Aug. 4.—Specials to the Courier-Journal give generally increased majorities for McDreary over the vote for Leelie in 1871. His election is conceded by a majority of over 20,008. It is now thought probable that it will reach 60,000. But few returns have been received from the mountain counties, but these will give Mo-Ureary increased majorities.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Accident. ST. LOUIS. Aug. 4.—A committee of railroad experts, consisting of F. R. Delano, C. A. F. Morris, J. S. Servall and J. W. Biehop, all civil engineers and railroad and bridge builders, after examination of the wreck of the Northern Pacific railroad bridge at Brainerd, have come to an en-

railroad bridge at Brainerd, have come to an entirely different conclusion from that of the coroner's jury, which, after hearing the evidence of several parties familiar with the bridge, severely condemned the company. The committee say: We find nothing in the appearance of the debris of the wrecked span to justify us in attributing the wreck to defective or improper materials or workmanship or design in the original construction, or to want of proper attention and repairs since it was built. We find the east truss yet in place, and in good and safe condition.

This truss was constructed at the same time as the other, and we are informed that it has received the same care and attention from the officers of the road. If we may judge by the condition of the other trusses and from our examination of this one they could not have been broken by the weight of any ordinary train. While we find ourselves unable to definitely describe the manner of the wreck, we are unanimously of the opinion that it was caused by some accident to one of the flat ears loaded with rails crossing the bridge at the time, by which part of the car of a rail became entangled in the timber nearly or immediately over the west channel of the pler.

National Educational Association.

National Educational Association. Educational Association yesterday afternoon re-solved itself into three seperate departments— normal schools, elementary and higher educa-tion. A number of secretaries and treasurer of the association were appointed. A committee on nominations was also selected.

The session of the National Educational Asso-

The session of the National Educational Asso-ciation to-day was attended by 1,000 persons. An essay on families, past and present, by Prof. Felmire, Professor of Pedagogics of Klausenburg University, Austria. A paper upon "Caste in Education," by A. P. Marble, of Massachusetts, was read. Miss Grace U. Bibb, of the St. Louis normal school, delivered an interesting address upor "The Relation of Art to Education," and Prof. Buchanan, of Louisville, Ky., read an essay upon "Full-orbed Education," which, by many, was pronounced to be the finest paper thus far read before the association. Adjourned until afternoon. PLECTION OF OFFICERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—The National Educa-tional Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. T. Pheips, of Minnesota; secretary, W. D. Hinkle, of Unio; treasurer, A. P. Marble, of Mississippi; vice pres-idents, D. B. Hagan, of Massachusetts, and thirty-

Election To-day for Delegates to Convention

Election To-day for Delegates to Convention-Wilminston, N. C., Aug. 4.—The State election to-morrow is for 120 delegates to the constitutional convention called by the last Legiclature. Representation in the convention is based on that of the Lower House of the Legislature, which has 120 members. In that body at the last session the Conservatives had a majority of about 42. The result is considered very important, and the election will undoubtedly be much closer than last year. Both parties seem confident of securing a majority of the delegates, but the chances seem to be largely in favor of the Conservatives, who will probably elect not less than 50 of the 120 delegates, although there has been less spirit in the canvase than usual. The anniety to know the result is intense, as the convention is charged with the duty of amensing the organic law of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, August 4.—Special Treasury Agent Kinsells is taking tos-timony in regard to alleged frauds in payment of scoepted work on account of duil times as laborers worked as mechanics, signing blank pay-rolls, and receiving one dollar and three-quarters per day, while the Government was charged from four to nive dollars per day for their services. It is also stated that much of the work done by these skilled mechanics was afterwards covered by contracts, and the Government made to pay again for the same work.

Tornade in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A special from Macomb, Ill., says that a disastrous tornado, accompanied by heavy rain, visited that town and the surrounding country about 5:50 p. m., passing from morthwest to southeast. It uprocted troes in its course, carried away sidewalks, barns and small buildings. The large Methodist church was unrecorded and the spire and west half of the structure carried away. Fisher a Bro.'s foundry had the west and blown off and the roof was carried fifty yards. A two story, brick building just finished was nearly destroyed. The total loss will amount to \$15,000 or \$50,000.

DANIEL O'CONNELL

THE GREAT IRISH LIBERATOR.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND SERVICES

HIS LABORS FOR THE CAUSE OF IRELAND

THE MONSTER MEETING AT CLONTARY. Arrest, Trial and Sentence-The Findings Reversed-Incidents of an Eventful Career-His Descriton

by the "Young Ireland" Party-Sick ness, Death and Burial-Opinion of the European Press-The Celebration Tomerrew.

One hundred years ago to morrow, in a little hamlet called Cahir, near Cahirciveen, county of Kerry, Daniel O'Connell, the Irish crater and Kerry, Daniel O'Connell, the Irish crator and agitator, was born. He was the eldest son of Morgan O'Connell, a Catholic gentleman, whose family was of very ancient and respectable standing in the south of Ireland, and who lived in seclusion on a small estate amid the romantic wilds of Kerry. A poor old hedge-schoolmaster, named lavid Majony, tampth him his slubabet and at David Malony, taught him his alphabet, and at the age of thirteen the boy was sent to school at Redington, Long Island, near Cove, or Queens

Redington, Long Island, near Cove, or Queenstown, as it is now called. He remained there about a year, and in 1701 was sent to the Jesuits' College of St. Omer, in France.

The following year he went to the English cellege at Donay, but the outbreak of the reign of terror in France compelled him to return home. In 1704 he entered himself as student of law in Lincoln Inn, Londor. Four years afterward he was called to the bar, and soon became distinguished as a brilliant and successful advocate. HIS FIRST APPRARANCE.

His first political speech was made in Dublin January 13, 1800, at a meeting of Catholics held to petition against the proposed legislative union between Great Britian and Ireland. Here he made his maiden speech, and in it he enunciated those principles of nationality and the policy of national co-operation which in after life formed such distinctive features of his political teaching. Excessive taxation oppressed the community; absenteeism in a great measure deprived the actions and other classes of employment, and great distress and universal discontent were everywhere. Under those circumstances the corporation of Dublin commenced the first agitation for "repeal of the Union." O'Connell availed himself of the opportunity and heartily joined the municipal representatives in their efforts for the restoration of the legislative rights of the country. This was the beginning of that marrelous career which was to make him immortal and gain for him the proud title of "Unerowned King of Ireland." From this period dates the commencement of his career as a public agitator. In 1802 he married his cousin, Miss Mary O'Connell, and in a few years was in good practice and had gained a high reputation as a barrister, and was soon the acknowledged leader of political reform in Ireland.

TRE CATROLIC QUESTION,
as it was called; that is to say, the question of the
claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to political equality with the Protestants. In 1815 Mr.
O'Connell fought a duel with Mr. D'Esterre, a
member of the Dublin city government, and the latter received a wound of which he ultimately died,
an event for which O'Connell ever afterwards expressed the deepest sorrow. In June, 1828, Mr.
O'Connell was elected to Parliament from the
County of Clare, but refusing to accept the test
caths which had been frame for the express purpose of excluding those will held his faith he
did not take his seat until the May following, after
the obnoxious obligation had been repealed. He
was received by the House of Commons with
marked coldness, and was beth disliked and feared.
With probably one or two executions O'Connell
was dreaded by the English Government more
than any other man of his race since Ireiand was
brought under the British crown.

Hundreds of his countrymen, equally as hrilliant, have at different periods struggled to free
their country from the roke of England by brote
of arms, and secured the enriest significal differpaints and toravest of her population, flut U'Cloinhell's method was not by the sword; "he would
accept of no secial amedication at the cost of a
lingle drop of blood." Promising to use none but

single drop of blood," Promising to use none but
"CONSTITUTION AL MEANS,"
he drew ground him almost the entire Catholic
and a great number of the Protestant population
of the Island, and for rears sept the English minletry in not water, until finally, in 1825, they were
compelled to grant what is indewn as the "Catholic
the changington Bill," which represented heavy atof the civil disabilities to which the Catholics had
been so long subjected.

At different periods he represented Kerry,
Dullin, Rissenty and Cork, in the House of Commons. In 184 185 was slotted Lord Mayor of
Unblin. After the passage of the "Catholic
Emancipation Bill," Mr. O'Connell organised a
movement which had for its object a repeal of the
legislative union between Greak Britain and freland. He declared? Parliament thatly was the
only means of obtaining justice for the latter
country. This was known as

country. This was known as country. This was known as the "mappeal movement."

Monster imeetings were held throughout Ireland, notebly those on the Hill of Tars, the Curragh of Kildars, the Rath of Mullaghmant, and Chontart. Some of these assemblages were estimated at 500,000 persons, and nothing was spared to make them imposing in appearance as well as numbers. At these gatherings O'Connell was the central figure and principal actor, though there were other fluent speakers, who aided "the Liberator," as he was then familiarly called, in addressing the masses.

The magnitude of these meetings struck terror into the hearts of the British Ministry. At length O'Connell called a menster meeting at Chontarf, near Dublin, on Sunday, October 8, 1843, and the preparations for it, including a body of "repeal cavalry," had such a military air that the Government decided to interfere. A proclamation was issued declaring the public peace to be endangered and warning all persons to keep away from Chontarf, O'Connell countermanded the order for the meeting and the people generally stayed away. A few days after he was arrested by order of the Government, together with his sons and eight of his conditions, on charges of complexey, sedition and unlawful assembling. TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

Government, together with his sons and eight of his coadjutors, on charges of conspiracy, sedition and unlawful assembling.

They were tried in the following February and found guility. O'Connell was sentenced to imprisonment for twive months, and to pay a fine of £2,100, and was bound over to keep the peace for seven years. An appeal was made to the House of Lords, and the dedicion of the Irish judges was reversed. O'Connell's action in countermanding the order for the meeting at Clontarf, and his preaching about the benefit of the "golden link" of the chain that should bind Ireland to England atter the act of the union was repealed, and the "one-drop-of-blood policy," created dissensions between him and the younger element, who had engaged in the movement with a hope that it would ultimately lead to the total separation of Ireland from England. From this sprung the "Young Ireland party," headed by such men as Thomas Francis Meagher, William Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, Thomas Davis, Michael Dobnery, Devin Beilly, John B. Dillion and others.

O'Connell was much chagrined at the course taken by those who had been his ablest lieutenants, and also by the publication of the fact that, while holding forth against oppression in public, he was himself a middleman, holding land on low leases from the landlord, and gaining prefits out of a tenantry in "a least, wretched and neglected condition." The "Young Ireland" party carried off the best and bravest of his followers and left him with the majority of the priests, the old and timid of the people. The life and spirit of the repeal movement was gone and the blood of young Ireland was a a fever heat. O'Connell dreaded a conflict with England, and the knowledge that one was imminent between this collection of the fact of the repeal movement. Early in 1s41 he set out on A PILORIMAGE TO ROME, hoping to die at the Holy City and under the blessing of the Pope, but he sank too rapidly from this. He was carried to Paris and Marseilles, and lastly to Genoa, where he died on May

est of the world's sons has departed—the world grieves."

And the Debate proclaimed: "The greatest of Ireland's citizens, and perhaps her last hope, is

Ireland's citizens, and parhape har last hope, is gone."

In the French Chambers Montalembert spoke his salogy. In the Cathedral of Paris that sainted Arabbishop, who afterwards fell at the bearmands, shot down while trying to dissuade the people from the folly of resisting any longer, announced the greatness of Ireland's Emancipator—and in St. Pater's the greatest of church craters, the elequent Padre Ventura, delivered a masteriy penegyric in the presence of an immense assemblage, which included all the cardinals, architatops and eminent personages in the Eternal City, in which he said, "The Simes of the new law is gone." The heart of the Liberator having, in accordance with his last request, been deposited in Rome, his remains were conveyed to Ireland. They reached Dublin on Monday, the 2d of August, and were at one brought to the pro-Uathedral, where they lay is state until the following Wednesday. The comb bore the inscription:

DARIEL O'COMPELL,
Ireland's Liberator,
While on his way to the sear of the Apostles,
Slept in the Lord at Genoa,
May the 18th,
in the Year 1841,
He lived 71 years, 9 months and 9 days.

was passed over in silence by the majority of his people, but there were some, who really loved him, that expressed their disapprobation of it and litterly condemned his section, claiming that Ireland had a prior right to the heart that gave vigor to a body that at one time swayed six millions of people, who offered their lives and rarvices in support of any measure that their Isader might propese.

letailed as deputy-governor of the Soldiers' Home, vice Tully McCres, 1st artillery, relieved at his own request. Major Joseph C. Clarke, jr., U. S. A., has been There are many amusing stories told about the subject of this exacts. One of his stanchest friends, Wendell Philips, in his lacture on the life and character of UConnell, tells how he outlianked a newspaper reporter. Mr. Rassal, familiarly known in this country as "Bull Run Russell," of the London Tiese, was sent over to Ireland to report a speech of O'Connell's at one of the monster mass meetings.

The Times for a long time had been misrepresenting the arguments of the Liberator, and consequently Mr. Russell felt somewhat timid about going among the people. Fearing to go back without a proper report of the gathering, Russell appealed to Mr. O'Connell for his protection while attending the meeting. This was at once accorded, and the two marched arm in arm through the crowd and up on the stand. Mr. O'Connell procured a table for the reporter, and asked if he had plent of writing material, if his pencils were sharp, &c. Receiving satisfactory answers, Dan took his stand in front of the table and addressed his audience for over two hours is Iriah, a word of which Mr. Russell could not comprehend.

Mr. O'Connell was at one time engaged in de-AMUSING INCIDENTS.

were made yesterday: Storekeepers—Joseph L. Horr, Fourth district, Tennessee, and George O. Butler, First district, Tennessee. Gaugers— John B. Leathers, Colorado: August Braam, Sixth Indiana; James Linton, First Ohio. Naval Orders.

Naval Orders.

Acting Boatswain Daniel Word to the Powhattan. Detached—Lieutenant Commander Wm.

H. Whiting, from the Benicia, and placed on waiting orders; Master Henry L. Green, from the inter-oceanie survey and ordered to hold himself in readiness for surveying duty under Lieutenant Commander F. M. Green; Midshipman Alfred Reynolds has reported his return home, having been detached from the Narragansett on the 20th ultimo, and has been placed on waiting orders; Mate John McManus, from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Rio Bravo, New Orleans. answers, Dan took his stand in front of the table and addressed his andience for over two hours is Irish, a word of which Mr. Russell could not comprehend.

Mr. O'Conneil was at one time engaged in defending a poor fellow, whom we will call Patrick Doyle. Doyle was charged with the murder of his landlord, and one of his co-conspirators turned what was called Queen's evidence. Among the proofs of guilt put forward by the Government was the hat of the prisoner, which, it was claimed, was found at the place where the deed was committed. The witness, or co-conspirator, took the stand and testified to the complicity of the accused with the murder, and other evidence previously offered pointed strongly to Doyle as being the guilty man. Mr. O'Conneil saw that the case of his client was desperate and needed a desperate remedy.

Picking up the hat of the prisoner he turned over the inner band around the rim, and, looking at the witness, commenced to spell P-a-t-r-l-ck Patrick, D-o-y-le Doyle, and then said to the informer, "was this name in the hat when you first saw it?" "Yes, pour Honor, Mr. O'Conneil," replied the witness.

Then, said O'Conneil, I claim that the jury must render a verdiet against the testimony of this informer, "as he has proved himself to be a willful perjurer, from the fact, my lord, that I defy you to find the name of the prisoner in that hat."

Un another occasion Mr. O'Conneil was approached by two English lawyers in Dublin, when he had defeated in an important case before the occurt, and to get even with him had decided to interrupt him in one of his meditative strolls around the city. How to do so was question that racked their brains for some time but haally they struck on a plan. It was this tone of head?" "Granding the noise, he placed is in his pocket, said: "Mr. O'Conneil, approaching, stepped up to him and, taking a five-jound note from his pocket, said: "Mr. O'Conneil, and to get even with him had decided to interrupt him in one of his meditative strolls around the city. How to do so wa

Testing Steam Beilers.

The recent experiments at Sandy Hook by the scientific commission engaged in investigating the causes of steam boiler explosions are pronounced by members of the dommission to be very interesting, and the couge of the investigation thus far has thrown a good deal of light on the behavior of boilers with low water and high heat, but it also showed that it is not always easy to burst a boiler when the effort is made. A new series of tests will be begun on the 18th instant, and soon after the conclusion of these at Sandy Hook the commission will begin a series of experiments at Pittsburg with boilers used on river vessels. Several members of the commission will attend the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Detroit on the 11th inst.

Yellow Fever Abated.

Centennial Post Office.

The following has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Auroravilla, Wiss, July 28, 1875, and addressed to the "Department Mutiliated Currency, Washington, D. C. To the clerk of the above:" "Some man on his march to the gallows has been trying his hand in defrauding me, as you can readily discover by examining the inclosed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hill. Now, I am a school teacher, and cannot therefore conscientiously perform the manipulations with this stray child of the Government which are necessary to disposing of it in the same manner in which I became possessed of it. I therefore return it to its parental fireside to be reconstructed before subjecting it to the heartless grasp of a mercenary republican constituency. My mother-in-law says she will not take it in part payment for my board, since it reminds her too strikingly of horrid ragged edges, and "all that that implies." If you can reward me for returning this strayed or stolen infant, you will be greaffully remembered when we are asked to vote again for an Indian commissioner. Very truly yours, &c., Pacetious Schoolmaster.

others. The full list of the speakers will be an neutred in to-morrow's papers.

THE DIFFERENT SOCIETIES

will form as follows, with Major J. P. Harrett, as chief marshal: Thomas Malkahon, first assistant; John Shanahan jesond assistant marshal; and David Reardon and J. Caliurs aides to the chief marshal; the secisties being directed by their own marshals, as mentioned below: Washington Hibernia Henevolent Association, Sir Knights of St. Columbrill, West End Hibernia Benevolent Society Knights of St. Columbrill, West End Hibernia Benevolent Society, Knights of St. Peter, Hibernia Benevolent Society No. 2, Georgetown, Hibernia Benevolent Society, Catholic Hibernia Benevolent Society, Catholic Hibernia Benevolent of Ceorgetown, Hibernia Benevolent Society, Oatholic Hibernia Benevolent Society, Catholic Societies, The Hibernia Benevolent Society, Catholic Societies, In the Catholic societies withing to participate in the ceremonics are requested to meet at the City Hall on Friday, August 6, at 5250 o'clock p. m., sharp. The societies will take the same positions that they held on the 17th of March last, the right of the line resting on Louislana avenue cast of Sixth street. All societies that did not take part on St. Patrick's Day last will please report to the chief marshal (on the ground) for position in the hine. The line of march will be as follows, viz. Up Sixth street to G, to Ninth, to H, to Fifteenth, to Pennylvania avenue, to Seventh, to Smithsonian grounds, where a grand mass meeting will be held in honor of the occasion. The names of the speakers will be announced in Friday's papers. By order:

John P. Barrett, The arrangement of the certice celebration is in charge of the following committee, who will no doubt do justice to the affair: Major J. P. Barrett, chairman; Thomas McMah

THE CHREMONIES ON PRIDAY.

THE DIPPERSET SOCIETIES

O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL IN BROOKLYN. O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, August 4.—About 3,000 Irish American citizens of Brooklyn assembled at the Academy of Music in that city to-night in observance of the centennial of the birth of Daniel O'Connell. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and the orator of the evening, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, was frequently interrupted by applause during the delivery of his address. A large number of Catholic clergymen were present, including Bishop Laughlin. Dr. Hurd, one of the newly-appointed police commissioners, presided.

Lord Mayer's Banquet-Speech of Disraeli. LONDON, Aug. 4.—The annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to her Majesty's ministers took place to-night at the Manston House, and was attended by the usual large and House, and was attended by the usual large and distinguished company. Mr. Disraell, responding to the toast to the Government, declared the country was prosperous and the people content. Alluding to foreign affairs, he said peace prevailed, and, in his opinion, it would continus to prevail. If the foreign relations of Great Britain were scrutinized, he believed it would be found that they had been conducted with prudence and firmness.

they had been conducted with prudence and firmness.

The Colonial Empire would be developed and consolidated. Its interests and sympathies ought to be askimilated with those of the mother country, and ultimately the colonies would prove a source not of weakness but of strength and splendor. Reviewing the work of the present session of Parliament, he adverted at some length to the incident of the shipping bill. He stated that in proposing a new measure the Government had been assisted, not coerced by public opinion. In conclusion, he repeated the opinion which he once before declared here, that the people of Great Britain were better off than the nobility of other countries. The speech was received with enthusiastic cheers. Other members of the Cabinet spoke in a similar strain.

Divers at work on the wreck of the steamer Schiller have recovered \$400,000 of her treasure.

Schiller have recovered \$100,000 of her treasure.

THE COLLIE CASE.

At the hearing in the case of the Collie Bros. to-day Mr. Hainbow, of the firm of Hainbow, to-day Mr. Hainbow, of the firm of Hainbow, Haiberton & Co., testified that a quantity of cotton was bought in 1873 by the Collies on Joint account with his firm. In consequence of a decline in value they never had an opportunity of seiling it at a profit. The Collies drew bills against the cotton, and Hainbow, Hoiserten & Co. indorsed the Collies, and subsequently sold the cotton and had the bills originally drawn against it renewed after it had passed beyond their control. It was the maturing of these bills that caused the recent disaster. In consequence of the absence of Segment Hailantine, the leading lawyer for the defens, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday haxt.

BRITISH PINANCES. LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day there was a sharp debate in committee on supplementary estimates of \$4.000,000. Mesers, Dodson and Gladstone attacked the estimates. The latter pointed out the laxity of the Govern-ment's estimates, and declared such locaceas-tended to destroy the control of Parliament over-expenditures. Bir Stefford H. Northcote, Chan-celler of the Exchequer, admitted an apparent defielt of \$1,000,000, but he was confident the in-crease in the revenue would more than cover the supplementary estimates. The supply bill finally passed the committee, and it is expected that Parliament will be proregued by the 12th instally passed the CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS

OMESTIC EXPOSTS OF THE LAST DECADE THE TREASURY AND BANK NOTE COMPANIES.

A POST OFFICE ON THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS

Facts Concerning Tests of Steam Boilers coked Whisky Uncarthed by the Secret Service Officers in Chicago-

Yellow Jack Subsiding at Barrancas and Pickens-Army and Havy Orders-A "Ragged of Water in the Bivers as Reported by the Chief Signal

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$605,086.81; from customs, \$608,116.08. The Soldiers' Mome.

Secret Service Discovers Secreted Whisky.

A telegram to the Treasury reports that officers
of the secret service had captured in Chicago yes-Internal Revenue Appointments. The following internal revenue appointments
The following internal revenue appointments

Tellow Fever Abated.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatch from Surgeon Cooper, dated Pensacola, Florida, August 3: "Everything quiet and healthy in navy yard and vicinity, Seventy-two cases and twenty-five deaths in Barraneas to this morning. No case from Pickens for seven days."

The following telegram from Fort Barraneas, Florida, has been received by the surgeon general of the army:
August 4, 1875, a. m.—No new case since yesterday's report; one death. Dr. Sternberg is still improving, though not out of danger. No case from Fort Pickens for hime days.

Byt. Major General U. S. A., commanding, Centennial Feet Office.

Postmaster General Jawell has returned to the city from Philadelphia, whither he went to make preparations for the establishment of a Centen-

Special River Report.

Special River Report.

The chief signal officer reported as follows at 7:30 o'clock last night: The Ohio river has risen during the past twenty-four hours thirty-eight inches at Clincinnati and twelve inches at Louis-ville. It is above the "danger line" at Cincinnati, Marietts, Louisville and Evansville, but is now falling at stations above Marietts, and is fourteen inches below the "danger line" at Pittsburg. The Mississippi is four and a half feet above the "danger line" at Cairo, where it has risen nine inches. It has risen one inch at Memphis and two inches at Vickaburg, and is reported eight inches above the "danger line" at Helena. It has fallen eleven inches at St. Louis and eight at Reckuk. The floods will continue on the Lower Ohio during Thursday, and the danger will increase on the Mississippi, between Cairo and Memphis, during Thursday and Friday. The Upper Ohio and the rivers in Pennsylvania have failen rapidly. The Cumberland, Missouri and Red rivers have changed but slightly. Rains have pravailed during the day in the regions of the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mississippi valleys.

Rote and Bend Printing.

Note and Bond Printing.

A meeting of representatives of the New York and Washington Bank-note Companies with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was held to-day, in compiliance with a circular-letter addressed to the five principal companies of this country. The object of the Secretary was to confer with these companies with reference to the future engraving and printing of the national bank-note currency. All companies, except the one located in Philadelphia, were represented in the conference. By this course the Secretary of the Treasury overcame, to a great extent, the opposition and injurious "cutting under" indulged in by companies toward each other, and secured harmonious and concurrent action on the part of the companies, who agreed to do the work offered at the same prices as heretofore charged, each of the four companies represented in the meeting to receive one-lourth of the work which is to be given out. The Secretary of the Treasury is by law directed to have made by private parties one or more impressious upon all Government issues, the remainder of the work to be executed at the Treasury Engraving and Printing Bureau. By the above arrangement the bank-note companies are satisfied, and the Government Engraving and Printing Bureau will gain about one-third of the work herectofore done by outside parties.

Increase of Demestic Experts.

The Bureau of Statistice has prepared a statement showing the quantities and values of the ex-Note and Bond Printing.

Increase of Domestic Exports.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement showing the quantities and values of the exports of the principal products of the United States during the five decades from 1830 to 1870, and in nearly all cases steady and large increases are exhibited. During the decade ended with 1870 there is shown to have been an immense increases of exportations of domestic products, as compared with the preceding ten years. The only instances of alling off noticeable during the last decade, embracing the period of war in this sounity, are products of the Southern States, cotton and rice. During the years from 1860 to 1870 the exportations of corn amounted, in round numbers, to sighty-two and one quarter million dollars, or forty-four and three quarter million dollars, wheat to the value of two hundred and twenty-five and three quarter million dollars, wheat to the value of two hundred and twenty-five and three quarter million dollars, to hundred and twenty-five and three quarter million dollars, to hundred and twenty-five and three quarter million dollars. These were, respectively, in excess of exportations in 1800 of the same articles in the following ratio: Rye, eight and one half million dollars; thous, forty-five and one half million dollars; the same articles in the following ratio: Rye, eight and one half millions; to the same articles in the following ratio: Rye, eight and one half millions; to the caporis of cotton almost doubled those of the preceding ten years, having reached the enormous value of twe to married and thrity-six million dollars, but during the following decade, which embraced the period of our war, the exports of cotton amounted in value to one hundred and firty-two million dollars less than in the ten years ended isso. Bios expertations fail of during the ast decade from twenty-two million dollars.

MELECURE, Aug. 4.—The Ministry of Vict